Putting Virginia's Historic Resources to Work

To Preserve Virginia's History, You'll Need a Few Tools

A product of the Community Awareness Campaign

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Putting Virginia's Historic Resources to Work		1
Financial Incentives Guide Matrix		2-3
Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive, P.L. 99-154; IRS Code Section 47		4
Commonwealth of Virginia Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit, §58.1-339.2		6
Historic Preservation Easement Program, Chapter 8, Title 10.1, and Chapter 17, Title 10.1, of the Code of Virginia	8	
Local Property Tax Partial Exemption	8	
Local Real Property Tax Credits 11		
Service Districts		12
Tax-Exempt Borrowing		13
Housing and Urban Development Section 203(k) Mortgage Insurance Program		14
Enterprise Zones		15
Virginia Main Street Program		16
Virginia Community Development Block Grants		18
Virginia Tourism Cooperative Marketing Fund		17

Virginia Tourism Corporation Matching Grant Marketing Program		21
Virginia Survey and Planning Cost-Share Program		22
Certified Local Government Grants (Pursuant to 36 CFR 61)		24
Transportation Enhancement Funding		25
Highway Demolition Funds		28
Grants from the National Endowment for the Arts		30
Grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities		31
State Historic Preservation Grants from the General Assembly (Pursuant to §10.1-2213 of the <i>Code of Virginia</i>)		33
Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy Grants		34
National Trust for Historic Preservation's Inner-City Ventures Fund	35	
National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Loan Fund		36
National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Services Fund		37
The Getty Grant Program: Architectural Conservation Grants		38
Grants from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training		39
Grants from the Institute of Museum and Library Services		40
Grants from Private Foundations or Corporations		41

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES GUIDE:

Putting Virginia's Historic Resources to Work

The Financial Incentives Guide is a comprehensive listing of major sources of funding and tax incentives that Virginia's citizens and local governments can use to preserve and capitalize upon historic sites. Whether you are a private home owner, commercial investor, developer, planner, mortgage lender, banker, or real estate agent, this guide will prove a valuable resource to identifying current financial tools and incentives for rehabilitating historic buildings, districts, and cultural landscapes.

The guide cross-references numerous types of historic sites and investment groups with a wide range of funding sources or incentive programs. The matrix included in the guide facilitates quick matches between appropriate funding sources and preservation activities. Profiles of these financial resources, one- and two-page summaries, follow the matrix. Each profile contains essential information about eligibility for a particular program, outlining key features, potential benefits, and examples of the successful use of each technique by private citizens, localities, and organizations. The guide is available in printed form or electronically at www.dhr.state.va.us.

This guide was produced by the Virginia History Initiative, a bipartisan group of 90 representatives of private and public museums and historic sites, state agencies, local governments, and Virginia's businesses and professions. The initiative was committed to making the most use of our historic buildings, sites, and cultural landscapes for the benefit of Virginia's citizens and communities. Launched in 1995, the work of the initiative continues under the Virginia Cultural Network, convened by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

In addition to the *Financial Incentives Guide*, the initiative produced 13 products focusing on community development, education, and tourism. For further information on these products, please contact the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, (804) 367-2323, or email dwoodward@dhr.state.va.us.

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES GUIDE MATRIX

	US Tax	VA Tax	VA Pres. Ease- ments	Local Tax Exemp- tion	Local Tax Credits	Service Districts	Tax-Free Borrowing	HUD 203(k)	Enter- prise Zones	VA Main Street Program	VA Comm. Devel. Block Grants	VA Tourism Corp. Marketing Fund	VA Tourism Corp. Market. Grants
Sites ¹							11					17	
Sites ²												17	
Museums ¹							11					17	
Museums ²												17	
Sites, Museums For-Profit	4	5	6	8	9							17	
Homeowners		5	6	8	9			12				17	
Neighborhoods													
Localities						10	11			14	15	17	18
Investors	4	5	6	8	9			12	13				
Businesses	4	5	6	8	9				13				

Note: The number in each cell corresponds to a page number in the report.

¹Nonprofit, 501(c)(3) status. ²Nonprofit, not 501(c)(3) status.

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES GUIDE **MATRIX**

	VA Cost Share Program	CLG Grants	ISTEA Funds	High- way Demo- lition Funds	NEA Grants	NEH Grants	General Assembly Grants	VHF Grants	NTHP Inner- City Ventures Fund	NTHP Preser- vation Loans	NTHP Preser- vation Services Fund	Getty Grants	NCPTT Grants	IMS Grants	Private Grants
Sites ³			22	24	26	27	29	30		32	33	34	35	36	37
Sites ⁴			22	24								34	35		37
Museums ³			22	24	26	27	29	30		32	33	34	35	36	37
Museums ⁴			22	24								34	35		37
Sites, Museums For-Profit			22	24								34			37
Homeowners				24								34			
Neighborhoods			22	24					31						37
Localities	19	21	22	24	26	27	29	30	31	32	33				37
Investors				24											
Businesses				24											

Note: The number in each cell corresponds to a page number in the report.

³Nonprofit, 501(c)(3) status. ⁴Nonprofit, not 501(c)(3) status.

Tool: Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive, P.L. 99-514; IRS Code Section 47.

Eligibility: Owners of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, either

individually or as contributing elements in historic districts.

Features: Property owners who rehabilitate historic buildings can qualify for a credit

against their federal income tax liability. The credit is calculated as 20 percent of the eligible rehabilitation expenses. All rehabilitation work must be certified by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, as consistent with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.* **To qualify, properties must be used for**

income-producing purposes.

Benefits: The program encourages private investment in the repair and adaptive reuse of

historic buildings by substantially reducing the cost of such ventures.

Information: Ginni McConnell or John Wells

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue Richmond, VA 23221

(804) 367-2323 ext. 137, or 111, respectively; Fax (804) 367-2391

email: gmcconnell@dhr.state.va.us; jwells@dhr.state.va.us

web site: www.dhr.state.va.us

Examples: Carter Properties of Berryville, Virginia, invested \$294,883 in the rehabilitation of

the Masonic Building, 11-15 West Main Street, in the Berryville Historic District, for use as professional offices. The project was certified by the National Park Service in April 1996, qualifying the company for federal income tax credits of

\$58,777.

Main Street Eatery, Inc., Franklin, Virginia, invested \$401,813 in the rehabilitation of 119 North Main Street, in the Franklin Historic District, for use as a commercial restaurant. The project was certified by the National Park Service in June 1996, qualifying the company for federal income tax credits of \$80,363.

The Coor/Glave Partnership of Richmond invested \$128,000 in the rehabilitation of 2036 West Grace Street, in the Fan Historic District, for use as a rental residence. The project was certified by the National Park Service in September

1996, qualifying the partnership for federal income tax credits of \$25,600.

Tool: Commonwealth of Virginia Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit, §58.1-339.2.

Eligibility: individually

Owners of properties listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register, either

or as contributing elements in historic districts, and owners of properties determined to be eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Features: Property owners who rehabilitate historic buildings can qualify for a credit

against their state income tax liability. The credit is a percentage of the eligible rehabilitation expenses. The credit is calculated as 25 percent of the expenses for certified projects. All rehabilitation work must be certified by the Department

of Historic Resources as consistent with The Secretary of the Interior's

Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

Benefits: The program encourages private investment in the repair and adaptive reuse of

historic buildings by substantially reducing the cost of such ventures. **Both**

income-producing properties and private residences can qualify.

Information: Ginni McConnell or John Wells

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue Richmond. VA 23221

(804) 367-2323 ext. 137 or ext.111, respectively; Fax (804) 367-2391

email: gmcconnell@dhr.state.va.us; jwells@dhr.state.va.us

web site: www.dhr.state.va.us

Examples: At Glencairn, Essex County, a property listed in the national and state registers,

a wood-frame barn was repaired under the state tax credit program. The eligible

rehabilitation costs totaled \$30,000. The project was completed in 1997,

allowing a tax credit for the owner of 10 percent of the rehabilitation costs—the

phased-in tax credit percentage at the time—amounting to \$3,000.

In the city of Roanoke, the three-unit dwelling at 209–211 Woods Avenue, S.W., was rehabilitated for the cost of \$155,633 by the Johnson Family Investment Corporation. Historic rehabilitation tax credits were sought from both the state and federal programs. Work on the building, which is a contributing property in the Southwest Historic District, was completed in 1997. The 20 percent credit allowed by the federal program yielded a credit of \$31,127 against federal taxes, and the 10 percent state tax credit—the phased-in tax credit percentage at the

time—provided a \$15,563 credit. The combined credits, 30 percent of the eligible rehabilitation expenses, total \$46,690.

Tool: Historic Preservation Easement Program, Chapter 8, Title 10.1, and Chapter 17,

Title 10.1, of the Code of Virginia.

Eligibility: Properties listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register, either individually or as a

contributing property in a registered historic district. To be eligible for the charitable donation tax deduction, properties must also be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as a component of a National

Register historic district.

Features: An easement is given to protect and preserve the architectural, historic, or

archaeological value of a landmark and its surroundings. It ensures that the property will not be inappropriately altered, neglected, or destroyed. Typically, the easement involves the surrender of the right to modify the exterior of the property or to use adjacent space in ways that might compromise the historic character and integrity of the property. The easement is given in perpetuity to ensure that a property will be permanently protected. Easements are negotiated on an individual basis by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the

property owner.

Benefits: Donation of an easement ensures that the historic features of a property will be

retained by subsequent owners and provides for monitoring and technical assistance from the Commonwealth. The value of the gift of easement, as determined by appraisal, can be claimed as a charitable donation deduction from taxable income. This value is determined by subtracting the value of the

property as restricted by the easement from the value of the property

unrestricted. Easements can lower property assessments and reduce estate

taxes, as well.

Information: Calder Loth or Ginni McConnell

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue Richmond, VA 23221

(804) 367-2323 ext. 113 or ext. 137, respectively; Fax (804) 367-2391

email: cloth@dhr.state.va.us; gmcconnell@dhr.state.va.us

web site: www.dhr.state.va.us

Example: A private property owner donated an easement on a rare, 18th-century historic

manor house with an intact collection of outbuildings and a historic landscape. The details of the easement were negotiated to suit the particular property.

Terms of the easement took into account the property's historic fabric as well as the needs of the property owner. Because it was a large property, the agreed-

upon stipulation in the easement restricting subdivision resulted in a reduced assessment and reduced taxes. The owner was able to claim the resulting reduction as a charitable donation for income tax purposes. When the owner wished to alter the barn, the proposal was reviewed by the Board of Historic Resources, which approved the alterations and made suggestions to keep the barn compatible with the historic setting.

Tool: Local Property Tax Partial Exemption.

Eligibility: Property owners in localities that have adopted historic rehabilitation property

tax exemption ordinances.

Features: Under §58.1-3220 and §58.1-3221 of the Code of Virginia, any locality may

adopt ordinances providing a partial exemption from real property taxes for structures 15 years or older that are substantially rehabilitated, renovated, or replaced for residential, commercial, or industrial use. The exemption may extend for a maximum of 15 years. Local ordinances may limit such exemptions to defined districts and provide other restrictions. Under §58.1-3220.1 of the *Code of Virginia*, localities may adopt a similar local ordinance, granting a maximum 25-year exemption, applicable to hotel or motel structures more than 35 years old that are renovated, rehabilitated, or replaced for residential use. However, none of these exemptions may be used when a structure that is a registered Virginia landmark or a contributing structure in a registered historic

district is demolished.

Benefits: By adopting ordinances according to these statutes, local governments can

remove disincentives to the rehabilitation of older historic or architecturally significant properties without simultaneously establishing an incentive for their

demolition.

Information: Preservation Alliance of Virginia

700 Harris Street, Suite 203 Charlottesville, VA 22902

(804) 984-4484; Fax (804) 984-5957

email: pav@vapreservation.org
web site: www.vapreservation.org

Example: Richmond is one of more than 30 Virginia localities to adopt partial tax

exemptions for various classes of rehabilitated real estate. Nearly 1,800 individual properties qualified for a five-year exemption program in effect from 1980 through 1995. Under its revised program, which, since July 5, 1995, had offered a 15-year partial exemption, 725 applicants have sought abatements. Most of these were residential properties, although at least 73 commercial properties lying outside of enterprise zones and seven properties within enterprise zones have also requested a partial exemption. At least 63 of the

properties eligible under the new program have qualified.

Tool: Local Real Property Tax Credits.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, and towns.

Features: Under §58.1-3220.01 in the Code of Virginia, any locality may adopt an

ordinance providing for a tax credit equal to property tax liens against real estate on which a structure a minimum of 15 or more years old has undergone renovation, rehabilitation, or replacement for residential use. The owner must use the credit to offset real property taxes assessed against the property. The credit is limited to owners acquiring properties where the tax liens exceed 50

percent of assessed value and may extend for no more than 10 years.

Benefits: Remove a potential disincentive to the acquisition and rehabilitation of tax-

delinquent, historically, or architecturally significant properties.

Information: Preservation Alliance of Virginia

700 Harris Street, Suite 203 Charlottesville, VA 22902

(804) 984-4484; Fax (804) 984-5957

email: pav@vapreservation.org web site: www.vapreservation.org

Example: N/A

Tool: Service Districts.

Eligibility: The Code of Virginia (§15.2-2400) permits any locality to establish service

districts for the purpose of providing additional services and facilities within a

defined area.

Features: Additional taxes may be levied on property tax within the area solely for the

purpose of supporting, in whole or in part, the creation, operation, and maintenance of additional public services or facilities. The funds for these purposes are administered by a designated organization, often a Main Street office. The statute identifies numerous permitted uses for these funds. Those with particular application to historic and cultural resources include: landscaping;

promotion of cultural activities; and other services, events, or activities

promoting public use and enjoyment.

Benefits: Provide additional resources to support services, facilities, and activities that

may enhance the character and attractiveness of a defined area within a locality.

Information: Virginia Main Street Program

501 North Second Street Richmond, VA 23219

(804) 371-7030; Fax (804) 371-7093 email: mainstreet@dhcd.state.va.us

web site: www.dhcd.state.va.us/mainst.html

Example: Funding from a downtown service district enabled the town of Marion to provide

partial support for activities related to its Main Street Program.

The following localities have also established service districts: Franklin,

Hampton (two), Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke (two), Staunton, and Winchester.

Tool: Tax-Exempt Borrowing.

Eligibility: 501(c)(3) Not-for-profit entities, state and local governments, and authorities

(e.g. Redevelopment and Housing Authorities).

Features: Fixed or floating rate debt financing for land and depreciable property; can

include financing costs within limits.

Benefits: Tax-exempt nature of interest means lower borrowing costs compared to

conventional borrowing, such as bank loans or mortgages.

Information: State Treasurer's Office

Director of Debt Management

101 North 14th Street
James Monroe Building
Richmond, VA 23219

(804) 225-4929; Fax (804) 225-3187

web site: www.trs.state.va.us

Example: The Virginia Historical Society, the oldest such society in the South, is a not-for-

profit Virginia nonstock corporation exempt from federal income tax under

section 501(c)(3).

In 1990, the society financed a major expansion to its headquarters, Battle Abbey, by issuing \$9.3 million in tax-exempt bonds through the Industrial Development Authority of Richmond, Virginia. Interest rates ranged from 6.20 percent to 7.50 percent on the longest-term bonds maturing September 1, 2010. In 1996, the society refinanced this debt with lower-rate bonds when interest

rates declined.

Tool: Housing and Urban Development Section (HUD) 203(k) Mortgage Insurance

Program.

Eligibility: Eligible properties are one- to four-family dwellings and condominiums that

have been completed for at least one year.

Cooperative units are not eligible. **Eligible improvements** include structural alterations and reconstruction; changes for improved functions and modernization; elimination of health and safety hazards, reconditioning or replacement of systems; installation of wells or septic systems; roofing, gutters, and down spouts; energy conservation improvements; site improvements for

accessibility for the disabled; and others.

Features: A borrower can get one mortgage loan at a long-term fixed (or adjustable) rate to

finance both the acquisition and the rehabilitation of the property. To provide funds for the rehabilitation, the mortgage amount is based on the projected value of the property with the work completed, taking into account the cost of the work.

There is a minimum \$5,000 requirement for the eligible improvements on the existing structure. Time limits are imposed for starting and completing work.

Work requirements, inspections, and fees are also imposed.

Benefits: Section 203(k) program is HUD's primary program for the rehabilitation and

repair of single-family properties. It is an important tool for neighborhood

revitalization, expanding home ownership opportunities.

Information: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

451 Seventh St., SW

Room 9270

Washington, DC 20410-3000

(202) 708-2720; Fax (202) 708-4308

web site: www.hud.gov

Or contact your area HUD Field Office for names of 203(k) approved lenders.

Example: Under the 203(k) program the maximum mortgage allowed is the **lesser of**: The

as-is value of the property before rehabilitation plus the cost of rehabilitation; **OR** 110 percent of the expected market value of the property upon completion of the

work.

Tool: Enterprise Zones.

Eligibility: Virginia's Enterprise Zones Act, §§59.1-270–59.1-284 of the Code of Virginia,

permits the creation of 55 zones. Forty-seven are currently designated. Eligible areas must consist of census tracts or block groups meeting either resident income, unemployment, or industrial/commercial floor area vacancy rates criteria within the statute. Counties, cities, towns, or adjacent jurisdictions may apply for

zone designation. Applicants must describe the area and proposed local

incentives.

Features: Qualifying business firms establishing, expanding, or relocating, subject to

additional criteria, within a designated zone become eligible for state business-income general tax credits, investment tax credits, refundable real property tax credits, and state job creation grants. Additional local incentives may include reduction of permit and license fees, partial real property tax exemptions, and

more flexible regulatory procedures.

Benefits: The various state and local incentives encourage private investment in areas

that, besides meeting other program criteria, may contain important historic or

cultural resources.

Information: Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development

Office of Community Revitalization and Development

501 North Second Street Richmond, VA 23219

(804) 371-7030; Fax (804) 371-7093

web site: www.dhcd.state.va.us

Example: The development of the Danville Train Station Complex and the surrounding

area, which used ISTEA and other funds for major renovations and

improvements, lies within an Enterprise Zone originally established in 1984. Zone incentives have helped spur additional investment in the historically and architecturally significant Tobacco Warehouse District in the portion of the city

adjacent to the station complex.

Tool: Virginia Main Street Program.

Eligibility: Communities with populations up to 75,000 are eligible. Communities may apply

at any time for noncompetitive designation as "Start-Ups" or "Affiliates" and receive Main Street assistance. Start-ups are communities working toward a future application for designation as a Main Street Community. Affiliates are those working in nontraditional commercial districts, not meeting other

designation criteria regarding size, configuration, staffing, etc., or both.

Designated communities and start-ups must meet criteria that include the presence of at least 50 businesses and 70 commercial buildings in their proposed district. Designated communities must further commit to forming an independent organization of stakeholders, with staff, that exists solely to

accomplish downtown revitalization.

Features: Successful localities receive three to five years of intensive technical assistance

and training focused on developing effective downtown revitalization efforts. The assistance encompasses overall design elements, promotion and marketing activities, improving economic competitiveness, and building partnerships

among groups with a stake in the future of downtown areas.

Benefits: Access to a broad range of resources that can help localities initiate and

ultimately sustain ongoing downtown development programs.

Information: Virginia Main Street Program

Department of Housing and Community Development

501 North Second Street Richmond, VA 23219

(804) 371-7030; Fax (804) 371-7093 email: mainstreet@dhcd.state.va.us

web site: www.dhcd.state.va.us/mainst.html

Example: Since its 1995 selection, the Marion Main Street Program, which is partially

funded by a downtown service district, has used volunteer efforts to remove inappropriate metal facades from Main Street buildings, recycling them through Reynolds Metals; persuaded the Postal Service to integrate the design of its new

facility within the context of the historic downtown; used a Community Development Block Grants planning grant to study downtown housing

opportunities; developed a "Property Owners Guide to Services" to alert owners

to available services or incentives; and developed a downtown streetscape plan.

Tool: Virginia Community Development Block Grants (VCDBG).

Eligibility: There are currently 290 Virginia communities eligible to compete for these state-

administered federal grant funds. Generally, this program is limited to cities and towns with populations under 50,000 and counties with populations under 200,000. Projects must meet threshold requirements for benefits to low- and moderate-income persons, prevention or elimination of slums and blighting conditions, or

meet community development needs of a particular urgency.

Features: Funding is available in the form of Planning Grants and Community Improvement

Grants. Planning Grants are available in amounts up to \$25,000 to aid communities in developing clearly articulated strategies for addressing their greatest community development needs following meaningful citizen participation. Planning Grant funding is available through an annual competitive funding round and on an open submission basis for projects that are especially crucial and timely. Community Improvement Grants are available in amounts ranging from \$700,000 to \$1,250,000. A majority of Community Improvement Grant funding is available through an annual competitive funding round for projects targeting comprehensive community development, economic development, housing, community facilities, and community services facilities. Other Community Improvement Grant funding is available on an open submission basis for industrial employment-creation projects

and projects where community residents install their own water and sewer lines.

Benefits: The availability of grant funds may permit localities to undertake projects that are

beyond the range of available local resources or that may never be accomplished

using any other funding source.

Information: Denise Ambrose, Program Manager

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development

501 North Second Street Richmond, VA 23219

(804) 371-7061; Fax (804) 371-7093 email: dambrose@dhcd.state.va.us web site: www.dhcd.state.va.us

Example: The town of Clintwood has received VCDBG funding to address blight in its

central business district. VCDBG funding will be used to improve façades on numerous downtown buildings, acquire blighted downtown properties, relocate

inappropriate uses, and complete streetscape improvements. The VCDBG funding supplements an ongoing revitalization effort initiated by the town leaders and citizens and other funding obtained for this effort. The town will also renovate a theater for use as a distance education center, complete a downtown park, complete a pedestrian bridge and other streetscape improvements, commission several downtown murals, and leverage numerous investments from private concerns.

Tool: Virginia Tourism Cooperative Marketing Fund.

Eligibility: Cooperative Marketing Partnerships with programs consisting of a lead applicant

and a minimum of two additional supporting partners in addition to the Virginia

Tourism Corporation.

Features: Funded projects feature programs to increase tourism from out-of-state and in-

state markets. Cooperative Marketing Fund workshops are conducted for potential applicants that have submitted a letter of intent. The General Assembly

has approved \$5.75 million for the 2001 fiscal year.

Benefits: The program encourages cooperative marketing partnerships. Successful co-op

programs will be considered for re-funding based on filed reports detailing their

specific effectiveness.

Information: Ralph Earnhardt

Virginia Tourism Corporation

901 East Byrd St.

Richmond VA, 23219-4048

(804) 371-0048; Fax (804) 786-1919

email: rearnhardt@virginia.org

web site: www.vatc.org

Example: Cooperative marketing partnerships can apply for matching funds for

promotions, marketing, and advertising of the co-op partners' products or services and the Commonwealth as a diverse travel destination. Approved applicants must present an acceptable measurement device for calculating

project return on investment.

Tool: Virginia Tourism Corporation (VTC) Matching Grant Marketing Program.

Eligibility: Virginia communities.

Features: A minimum of three partners must join in a single application. Funds can by

used for joint advertising and promotion of their business attractions and for tourism marketing efforts. A 50/50 match is provided for up to \$5,000 for media and production advertising costs. Grant funds are administered by the Virginia Tourism Corporation. The General Assembly has provided a total of \$200,000

per year for the 2001 and 2002 fiscal years for this program.

Benefits: The program encourages joint applications for cooperative marketing and

advertising efforts.

Information: Ralph Earnhardt

Virginia Tourism Corporation

901 East Byrd Street

Richmond, VA 23219-4048

(804) 371-0048; Fax (804) 786-1919

email: rearnhardt@virginia.org

web site: www.vatc.org

Example: For tourism applications, communities may consider opportunities such as

brochure preparation, Internet site development, newspaper/magazine

advertising, and advertising directed at identified VTC niche markets like African

American, Bed and Breakfast, Frequent Travelers, History/Civil War, and

Outdoor Recreation.

Approved applications must present an acceptable measurement device for

calculating project return on investment.

Tool: Virginia Survey and Planning Cost Share Program.

Eligibility: Local governments and regional planning district commissions.

Features: The program provides matching funds and project administration to competitively

select local projects to survey historic properties, prepare comprehensive survey reports, conduct jurisdiction-wide archaeological assessments, prepare National Register nominations for historic districts and other resources identified through

comprehensive survey projects, and develop local preservation plans.

Benefits: The Department of Historic Resources matches local dollars invested in these

projects, hires professional consultants to do the work, assumes the administrative burden of the project, and provides the technical expertise to monitor and ensure project quality. Projects accomplished through this program provide survey data for mandated local comprehensive plans, data for local zoning and historic district management decisions, and educational and tourism

aids to bring historic resources to the public. With completion of National Register nominations for individual properties and historic districts, many buildings become eligible for rehabilitation using the federal and state

preservation tax credits.

Information: Margaret Peters

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Ave. Richmond, VA 23221

(804) 367-2323 ext.102; Fax (804) 367-2391

email: mpeters@dhr.state.va.us web site: www.dhr.state.va.us

Or contact your nearest DHR regional office.

Examples: A two-phased, \$35,000, county-wide survey of Lancaster County's historic

structures was completed using cost share funds. At total of 300 properties were

surveyed, including 30 at the intensive level. Information was prepared to

determine the significance of two potential historic districts and their eligibility for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

In the city of Norfolk, a project in two phases surveyed 825 historic buildings. Information was prepared to determine the significance of three potential historic

districts, and National Register nominations were prepared for two historic

districts, making hundreds of property owners eligible for state preservation tax credits. Total costs for all phases of the survey and register project were \$90,000.

A city-wide archaeological assessment of resources in the city of Chesapeake was completed at a cost of \$20,000 using cost share funds. The project produced maps and a sizable report that is being used by the local historic commission and county planners in future planning in the fast growing locality.

Tool: Certified Local Government Grants, Pursuant to 36 CFR 61.

Eligibility: Local governments that have applied for and received designation as Certified

Local Governments (CLG).

CLGs have an effective local heritage stewardship program in place that makes

use of tools such as a historic district ordinance, a local preservation commission or review board, surveys of historic resources, and public

participation.

Features: CLG grants can be used for surveys of architectural or archaeological resources;

preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places;

preservation planning documents and programs; public education programs; and rehabilitation of publicly owned buildings that are listed in the National Register

of Historic Places. Grant funds are made from a 10 percent share of the

Department of Historic Resources's annual federal appropriation. Applicants are asked to provide 40 percent of the project cost, if possible; a lesser matching share is sometimes accepted. Currently 24 localities in Virginia are designated

as CLGs.

Benefits: Federal funding, training, and technical assistance administered through the

Department of Historic Resources encourage local governments to maintain local heritage stewardship programs and provide direct financial support to

locally important projects.

Information: Scott Brooks-Miller

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

107 N. Kent Street, Suite 203

Winchester, VA 22601

(540) 722-3456; Fax (540) 722-7535 email: sbrooksmiller@dhr.state.va.us

web site: www.dhr.state.va.us

Example: Clarke County has used relatively small grants each year since 1991 to

complete its reconnaissance-level survey of historic resources; prepare National Register nominations for a large property as well as for rural historic districts; conduct a county-wide archeological survey of mills; and produce an educational

videotape and a local driving tour to promote the county's history and its

heritage stewardship efforts.

Tool: Transportation Enhancement Funding.

Eligibility:

Transportation enhancement funding from the Federal Highway Administration is provided through the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) in accordance with the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) of 1998. TEA-21 is similar to its predecessor, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA). The statute requires that states set aside 10 percent of their federal "Surface Transportation Program" (STP) funds for enhancement projects to integrate transportation with communities and the natural environment. Individuals, organizations, and local and state government agencies can be eligible applicants under one or more of 10 project funding categories. Six of those categories pertain to historic preservation: Acquisition of Scenic Easements and Scenic or Historic Sites; Scenic or Historic Highway Programs; Historic Preservation (e.g. survey, documentation, restoration); Rehabilitation and Operation of Historic Transportation; Infrastructure; and Archaeological Research and Planning.

Features:

VDOT accepts project applications by January 31 of each year. Each project must be supported by 20 percent match, which may include certain kinds of federal funding. In-kind contributions of tangible property or materials may qualify as the match, though volunteer labor does not. Interstate, primary, secondary, or urban transportation allocations also may not be used to satisfy the 20 percent matching requirement. Individual project awards cannot exceed \$1 million. Each project must be endorsed by the relevant local government, metropolitan planning organization, or public agency after a duly advertised public hearing. The applicant is responsible for complying with all state and federal regulations and guidelines including environmental assessments, construction and procurement standards, reimbursement procedures and regulations, and the obtaining of any necessary permits. VDOT staff will provide guidance to applicants in those areas, but the performance responsibility remains with the applicant. The Commonwealth Transportation Board (CTB) makes the final selection of funded projects after considering VDOT's recommendations.

Proposed projects must have a definable relationship to transportation (function, proximity, or impact) and increase the value or worth—"enhance"—a transportation facility of program. Linkage to more than one of the 10 funding categories, not just the preservation categories defined above, will strengthen the likelihood that a project will be selected by the CTB for funding. VDOT has

awarded more than \$40 million in enhancement funding for more than 100 projects since the program's inception in 1993.

Information: Virginia Department of Transportation

Programming and Scheduling Division

1401 East Broad Street Richmond, VA 23219

1-800-44-ISTEA (1-800-444-7832)

804-786-0765 (Richmond)

804-786-4410 (Hearing or Speech-Impaired)

web site: www.vdot.state.va.us

Examples:

The Danville Rail Passenger Station was built in 1899 and is part of that city's Tobacco Warehouse District, a historic property listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The city of Danville received \$1.9 million in transportation enhancement funding for the rehabilitation of the station in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* along with associated improvements for pedestrians and bicycle access. Total project cost was \$2.7 million. Transportation enhancement funding, especially, was justified by the strong linkage of the project to active use of the facility by Amtrak, an element of the intermodal transportation system. Rehabilitation of the station ensured its continued use by Amtrak, which had considered relocating its operation due to the dilapidated condition of the facility.

The Lee's Retreat Driving Tour project, sponsored by a consortium of seven local governments, resulted in the creation of 20 pull-off sites along a 110-mile driving tour that traces the retreat route of the Army of Northern Virginia between Petersburg and Appomattox Court House. The pull-off sites utilize solar-powered transmitters, allowing visitors to receive Civil War historical interpretation on their car radios. Transportation enhancement funding was justified by the function, relationship, and proximity of the project to Virginia's secondary highway system, which still reflects the area's historic road network and passes through a landscape little changed since the mid-19th century. The project enhances citizen and visitor understanding of the area's history and the relationship of the transportation system to important events at the end of the Civil War. It also enhances historic tourism. A total of \$486,232 in transportation enhancement funding was provided for a total project cost of \$607,790. The Lee's Retreat model has grown into a five-region, statewide driving tour called Virginia's Civil War Trails. The trails have received a total funding of \$2.3 million. In addition to Lee's Retreat, the driving tour includes the 1862 Peninsula Campaign; 1861-1865 Northern Virginia: Crossroads of Conflict; Lee vs Grant: The 1864 Campaign; and Shenandoah Valley Avenue of Invasion.

Tool: Highway Demolition Funds.

Eligibility: Individuals, organizations/institutions, and government agencies.

Funds apply only to buildings or structures that are listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places and are to be demolished due to the highway improvements. The affected historic buildings or structures are advertised in the media as available for preservation through relocation off the highway corridor. Funds, typically not exceeding the anticipated cost of demolition, are provided by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to a qualified recipient as assistance in moving the resource. Individuals, organizations/institutions, or government agencies may be eligible recipients depending upon specific project circumstances and requirements.

Features:

The amount of available funding is dependent upon the estimated cost of demolition and usually is not sufficient for the restoration or rehabilitation of the subject building or structure. Funding is available only on a project-specific basis and is applicable only to the historic building or structure planned for demolition. Recipients typically are required to employ a qualified contractor or engineer to conduct the relocation, indemnify VDOT for any future liability or losses, and ensure that the building or structure is rehabilitated according to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.* Specific requirements are negotiated on case-by-case basis.

Benefits: Demolition funds used to relocate a building or structure may help a qualified

recipient reserve other financial resources for rehabilitation purposes.

Information: Antony F. Opperman

Preservation Program Manager

Virginia Department of Transportation

Environmental Division 1401 East Broad Street Richmond, VA 23219

(804) 371-6749; Fax (804) 786-7401 email: opperman_af@vdot.state.va.us

web site: www.vdot.state.va.us

Example:

The Downtown Short Pump Grocery, Henrico County, a building determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, was to be demolished as a part of planned widening of Route 250. VDOT advertised the building's availability for relocation. A nonprofit organization, the Field Day of the Past (FDP), submitted a proposal that satisfied project requirements for adhering to the road construction schedule and ensuring the preservation of the building. The recipient acquired the title to the building from VDOT along with a sum of \$8,000, the estimated cost of demolition, through a transfer agreement. The funds assisted the FDP in moving the building to that organization's property in Goochland County, where it was rehabilitated for public use.

Tool: Grants from the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA).

Eligibility: Individuals, local and state governments, and nonprofit organizations.

Features: NEA provides support for a variety of programs, all of which have five basic

goals: to foster individual creativity and excellence; to foster institutional

creativity and excellence; to support the survival of American heritage; to ensure that all Americans are informed and able to make educated choices about the

arts; and to provide leadership on behalf of the arts.

Benefits: Demonstrates government support for the arts and arts education.

Information: National Endowment for the Arts

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20506

(202) 682-5400

web site: www.arts.gov

Example: NEA's Promotion of the Arts Design Arts program promotes excellence in the

designs of cities, towns, buildings, and landscapes. Projects that are funded create design awareness, produce new designs, develop design talent and otherwise improve the practices and techniques of design disciplines. In past years, funded projects include support for an urban design plan for revitalization

of a city waterfront district; publication of guidelines and case studies for

adaptive reuse of unused school buildings; and research on the design potential

of vacant and derelict land in American cities.

Tool: Grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

Eligibility: Individuals, nonprofit institutions, cultural organizations, state agencies,

institutional consortia, institutions of higher learning, and organizations working

with the humanities.

Features: Five different programs support work to advance and disseminate knowledge in

all the disciplines of the humanities. *Preservation and Access Grants* are made for projects that will create, preserve, and increase the availability of resources important for research, education, and public programming in the humanities. *Public Program Grants* support, among other projects, the implementation of exhibitions, the interpretation of historic sites, production-related publications, and educational programs. *Research Grants* contribute to the creation of knowledge in the humanities through support of complex, often collaborative research. Through curriculum development and teacher enrichment projects, *Education Grants* strengthen sustained, thoughtful study of the humanities at all levels of education. *Challenge Grants* assist nonprofit institutions interested in developing new sources of long-term support for educational, scholarly, preservation, and public programs in the humanities. Requirements, eligibility, application deadlines, and matching share requirements vary by program.

Benefits: NEH-supported projects aid scholarship and research in the humanities, help

improve humanities education, and foster a greater curiosity about and

understanding of the humanities.

Information: National Endowment for the Humanities

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20506

(202) 606-8400

web site: www.neh.gov email: info@neh.gov

Preservation and Access Grants: (202) 606-8570; Fax (202) 606-8639;

email: preservation@neh.gov

Public Programs Grants: (202) 606-8269; Fax (202) 606-8557;

email: publicpgms@neh.gov

Research Grants: (202) 606-8200; Fax (202) 606-8204; email:

research@neh.gov

Education Grants: (202) 606-8200; Fax (202) 606-8204; email:

education@neh.gov

Challenge Grants: (202) 606-8309; Fax (202) 606-8579;

email: challenge@neh.gov

Example:

NEH Challenge Grants are awarded to strengthen humanities activities by strengthening an institution's financial stability and organizational ability, rather

than for a specific project. The goal is to award grants that will be

"transformative" for an institution with potential and to leverage dollars that are

more difficult to raise but that will have long-term impact.

Tool: State Historic Preservation Grants from the General Assembly

(Pursuant to §10.1-2213 of the Code of Virginia).

Eligibility: Local government and nonprofit historical organizations, associations, or

museums.

These grants are generally made for rehabilitation work on historic buildings. The property being rehabilitated must be listed in, or determined eligible for

listing in, the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Features: Grants are awarded for maintenance and operation of sites and facilities or

maintenance of collections and exhibits. All rehabilitation work must be done to conform with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. Application for these grants is made through the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. All funding decisions are made by the Virginia General Assembly. Grant recipients must provide a matching share at least equal to the amount of the grant. Donation of a historic preservation easement, on the property assisted with grant funds, is required if the property receives \$50,000 in state funds, under this program.

within a four-year period.

Benefits: State assistance to local nonprofit projects and properties demonstrates public

support for a variety of heritage stewardship-related activities.

Information: For an application, contact:

Ann Andrus

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

19-B Bollingbrook Ave. Petersburg, VA 23803

(804) 863-1622, Fax (804) 863-1672 email: <u>aandrus@dhr.state.va.us</u> web site: www.dhr.state.va.us

Example: The Miles Carpenter Folk Art Museum in Sussex County has used a series of

small awards and major volunteer assistance to rehabilitate several of the

outbuildings on the property for use as museum exhibit spaces, classrooms, and

restrooms.

Tool: Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy (VFH) Grants.

Eligibility: Public and private nonprofit organizations and educational institutions in

Virginia; and private nonprofit organizations and institutions outside Virginia whose projects have a significant connection to Virginia and anticipate a

sizeable Virginia audience.

Features: VFH supports programming and educational activities of benefit to Virginians

through grants to a variety of educational programs for community audiences. Grants are awarded to support activities such as community forums; seminars and public lectures; conferences; radio and television programs; films and videotapes; exhibits; book discussion series; institutes and seminars for

teachers; and oral history projects and research or publications that are integral to a larger public program. The majority of VFH grants fall within the \$2,000 to \$10,000 range, but smaller and larger grants are awarded. All VFH grants must be matched with cash, in-kind contributions from non-VFH sources, or both.

Benefits: VHF develops and supports public programs, education, and research that

relate the humanities to public issues. The grant program encourages projects

that reach out to audiences not traditionally served by the humanities.

Information: Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy

145 Ednam Drive

Charlottesville, VA 22903-4629 (804) 924-3296; Fax (804) 296-4714

email: dab@virginia.edu
web site: www.virginia.edu/vfh

Example: Principal activities of the VFH include an internationally recognized fellowship

program, a series of multi-year initiatives and special projects, the Virginia Folklife Program, the Virginia Center for Media and Culture, a statewide network

of regional councils, and the grant program.

Tool: National Trust for Historic Preservation's Inner-City Ventures Fund (ICVF).

Eligibility: Nonprofit community-based organizations or local governments involved with a

historic neighborhood's low- or moderate-income residents.

An eligible property is a certified local, state, or national significant historic resource or a contributing resource in a certified local, state, or national historic district. Eligible properties must comply with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* and must have a direct benefit for low- to moderate-income residents, in addition

to other requirements.

Features: Loans may be used for acquisition and rehabilitation of historic buildings or for

revolving or re-lending programs. Loans and terms vary with intended use. Maximum loan amount is \$350,000 and maximum term is seven years.

Benefits: The ICVF helps low- to moderate-income residents of historic neighborhoods

share more directly in the benefits of historic preservation.

Information: National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20036

(202) 588-6054 or 1-800-944-6847; Fax (202) 588-6207

email: comm_partners@nhtp.org web site: www.nationaltrust.org

Example: In Boston, a Neighborhood Development Corporation acquired and rehabilitated

a National Register–listed brewery complex as a business incubator for a low-income minority neighborhood faced with disinvestment and high unemployment. The project, with a budget of \$1.8 million, received an ICVF grant of \$45,000 and

an ICVF loan of \$45,000.

Tool: National Trust for Historic Preservation's National Preservation Loan Fund

(NLPF).

Eligibility: Nonprofit community-based or preservation organizations or local governments.

An eligible property is a certified local, state, or national significant historic resource or a contributing resource in a certified local, state, or national historic district. Eligible projects must comply with *The Secretary of the Interior's*

Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

Features: Loans may be used for acquisition and rehabilitation of historic buildings, for

revolving or re-lending programs, or to help protect endangered National Historic

Landmarks. As a condition of receiving NPLF funds, the borrower may be required to match them with local capital. Loans and terms vary with intended use. Maximum loan amount is \$350,000 and maximum term is seven years.

Benefits: The National Preservation Loan Fund promotes the revitalization of commercial

and industrial centers, the conservation of neighborhoods and rural

communities, the protection of endangered landmarks, and the preservation of

archaeological and maritime resources.

Information: National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20036

(202) 588-6054 or 1-800-944-6847; Fax (202) 588-6207

email: comm_partners@nhtp.org web site: www.nationaltrust.org

Examples: National Preservation Loan Funds assisted these projects:

A Seattle municipal preservation corporation acquired and rehabilitated six contiguous historic properties threatened by development pressures for use as 16 single-room-occupancy units and 31 apartments for low-income residents.

A national nonprofit organization bought a significant archaeological site and resold it to the State of Florida to protect the site from planned commercial development.

Tool: National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Services Fund (PSF).

Eligibility: Nonprofit incorporated organizations, public agencies, or educational

institutions.

Features: Grants from the Preservation Services Fund are designed to encourage

preservation at the local level by providing seed money for preservation projects.

Grants are awarded for projects in the categories of consultant services,

preservation education, or co-sponsored conferences. Grants must be matched dollar-for-dollar. Grants range from \$500 to \$5,000. Most average \$1,000–

\$2,000.

Benefits: PSF awards are often small grants that provide the catalyst for community action

on a preservation project.

Information: National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20036

(202) 588-6000 or 1-800-944-6847; Fax (202) 588-6166

web site: www.nationaltrust.org

Examples: The Canal Corridor Association, Joliet, Illinois, used a PSF grant to present a

design charette that brought together experts and local participants to draft an action plan for the creation of a heritage park on 260 acres of derelict industrial

land.

The Preservation Alliance of Virginia received a PSF grant to document and evaluate the success of Rural Historic Districts in Virginia, resources about

which there is little or no comprehensive information.

Tool: The Getty Grant Program: Architectural Conservation Grants.

Eligibility: Detailed guidelines that describe eligibility requirements are available online or

from the office of the Getty Grant Program.

Features: Funding is available for the development of thorough research and

documentation in preparation for a property's long-term preservation; support is also available on a highly selective basis for actual conservation intervention.

Benefits: Grants range from \$30,000 to \$250,000 and may require matching funds.

Information: Architectural Conservation Grants

1200 Getty Center Drive, Suite 800

Los Angeles, CA 90049-1685

(310) 440-7320; Fax (310) 440-7703

web site: www.getty.edu/grant

Examples:

- Oatlands Inc., Leesburg, received a \$63,300 grant for the development of a conservation plan for its outbuildings.
- The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association received a \$60,000 grant for the implementation of a conservation plan for the Mount Vernon Mansion.
- The Corporation for Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest received a \$160,000 grant for the implementation of a conservation plan.
- The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation received a \$50,000 grant for the preparation of a conservation plan for Monticello.

Tool: Grants from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

(NCPTT).

Eligibility: United States academic institutions (universities and two- and four-year

colleges); United States nonprofit organizations (non-academic museums, research laboratories, professional societies, and educational organizations); United States government agencies (federal, state, local, tribal, District of

Columbia, U.S. territories, and freely associated states).

Features: NCPTT supports work in archaeology, historic architecture, historic landscapes,

objects and materials conservation, and interpretation. Different categories may be emphasized in specific rounds of competition. Successful proposals are based on creative ideas in preservation or conservation, are significant for the national preservation or conservation community, and contribute to a better understanding or distribution of knowledge in historic preservation. Awards and

requirements vary by funding category.

Benefits: NCPTT promotes and enhances the preservation of historic and prehistoric

resources through the advancement and dissemination of preservation technology. Grants support an effective and efficient system of research, information distribution, and skills in all the related historic preservation fields.

Information: National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

NSU Box 5682

Natchitoches, LA 71497

(318) 357-6464; Fax (318) 357-6421

email: ncptt@ncptt.nps.gov web site: www.ncptt.nps.gov

Example: The University of Denver's Department of Anthropology conducted a series of

workshops on using three-dimensional ground-penetrating radar to locate and identify buried archaeological features. The workshops provided cultural resource professionals with new techniques for evaluating buried sites using three-dimensional analyses of GPR data. With these techniques, sites can be intelligently managed and appropriately treated or avoided during construction

and development projects. This workshop series was developed from a

successful 1996 PTT Grants research project.

Tool: Grants from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS).

Eligibility: Museums and nonprofit institutions.

Features: IMLS manages a variety of programs, many of which are designed to help

museums and institutions help themselves. Support is available, for example, for technical assistance, general operating support, conservation, and collaborative

outreach programs.

Benefits: Goal of IMLS is to put an institution in a position to maximize its assets, to

facilitate wider dissemination of information, and provide a greater impact on the

communities it serves.

Information: Institute of Museum and Library Services

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Room 510

Washington, DC 20506

(202) 606-8539

email: imlsinfo@imls.gov web site: www.imls.gov

Example: The Museum Assessment Program is designed to assess a museum's

operations, collections care, or public service. This can help an organization

design more effective goals and plans for the future.

Tool: Grants from Private Foundations or Corporations.

Eligibility: Varies depending upon the grant, foundation, or corporation.

Features: Depends on the grant, foundation, or corporation.

Benefits: Depends on the grant, foundation, or corporation.

Information: Available at large libraries in various directories such as: The Directory of

<u>Virginia Foundations</u>; <u>Virginia Giving</u>; <u>The Foundation Directory</u> (or subscribe online at www.fconline.fdncenter.org); and The Whole Nonprofit Catalog.

Or by contacting organizations such as:

The Foundation Center

79 Fifth Ave./16th Street New York, NY 10003-3076

(212) 620-4230 or 1-800-424-9836; Fax (212) 807-3677

email: <u>library@fdncenter.org</u> web site: www.fdncenter.org

CASE

Council for Advancement and Support of Education

1307 New York Ave., NW

Suite 1000

Washington, DC 20005

(202) 328-5900 or (202) 328-CASE

email: membership@ns.case.org

web site: www.case.org

Example: Virginia Giving (1995 edition) lists 160 small, medium, and large corporations

making grants in areas related to historic preservation.